

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(21)Application number : 2004-114270 (71)Applicant : CANON INC

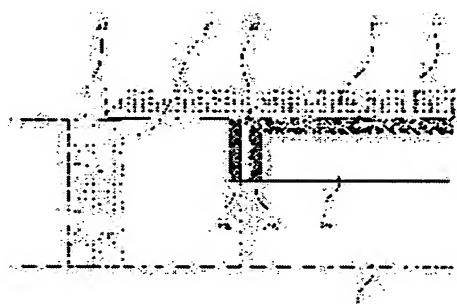
(22)Date of filing : 08.04.2004 (72)Inventor : MORI SUNAO

(54) IMMERSION ALIGNER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an aligner which reduces the residue of a liquid on the backside of a wafer.

SOLUTION: This aligner comprises a projection optical system of projecting the pattern of a reticle on a substrate, and the substrate is exposed via a liquid between the projection optical system and the substrate. This aligner has a chuck for retaining the substrate, and a liquid retainer which has a surface substantially flush with a surface of the substrate for retaining the liquid together with the substrate. This aligner is constituted in such a way that the hydrophobic property of a side wall at the side of the chuck of the liquid retainer is higher than that in the periphery of the side wall of the liquid retainer.



LEGAL STATUS

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

In the aligner which is equipped with the projection optics which projects the pattern of a reticle on a substrate, and exposes said substrate through the liquid between said projection optics and said substrates,

The chuck for holding said substrate,

the front face of said substrate, and abbreviation -- the liquid attaching part which has the front face of the same height and holds said liquid with this substrate -- having

The hydrophobicity of the side attachment wall by the side of said chuck of said liquid attaching part is an aligner characterized by being higher than the surrounding hydrophobicity of this side attachment wall of said liquid attaching part.

[Claim 2]

In the aligner which is equipped with the projection optics which projects the pattern of a reticle on a substrate, and exposes said substrate through the liquid between said projection optics and said substrates,

The chuck for holding said substrate,

the front face of said substrate, and abbreviation -- the liquid attaching part which has the front face of the same height and holds said liquid with this substrate -- having

The hydrophobicity of the side attachment wall by the side of said chuck of said liquid attaching part is an aligner characterized by being higher than the hydrophobicity of the front face of said substrate.

[Claim 3]

The hydrophobicity of the side attachment wall of said chuck is an aligner according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by being higher than the hydrophobicity of the front face of said substrate.

[Claim 4]

The hydrophobicity of the ingredient of said chuck is an aligner according to claim 3 characterized by being higher than the hydrophobicity of the front face of said substrate.

[Claim 5]

In the aligner which is equipped with the projection optics which projects the pattern of a reticle on a substrate, and exposes said substrate through the liquid between said projection optics and said substrates,

The aligner characterized by having recovery opening which collects said liquids between said projection optics and said substrates from said substrate side.

[Claim 6]

the front face of said substrate, and abbreviation -- the liquid attaching part for having the front face of the same height and holding said liquid with this substrate -- having

Said recovery opening is an aligner according to claim 5 characterized by being arranged at said attaching part.

[Claim 7]

Said recovery opening is an aligner according to claim 5 characterized by being arranged around the chuck holding said substrate.

[Claim 8]

The aligner according to claim 5 characterized by having the feed hopper which supplies said liquid from said projection optics side to between said projection optics and said substrates.

[Claim 9]

The device manufacture approach characterized by having the phase which exposes a substrate using the aligner of claim 1-8 given in any 1 term, and the phase of developing the this exposed substrate.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]**[Field of the Invention]****[0001]**

Generally this invention relates to the immersion type aligner for exposing substrates, such as a wafer and a glass plate, by the circuit pattern through the liquid between projection optics and a substrate especially about an aligner.

[Background of the Invention]**[0002]**

Conventionally, for the improvement in the detailed-ized engine performance of an aligner, it has corresponded by short wavelength-ization of the wavelength of the exposure light which the aligner uses. Consequently, the light source used to g line, i line, and an excimer laser has changed.

Moreover, in order to make high resolution attain more, high NA-ization of projection optics has also been attained.

[0003]

On the other hand, the immersion method filled up with a high refractive-index liquid between an objective lens and an observation sample is in one of the techniques which improve the resolution of an optical microscope (for example, nonpatent literature 1 reference.).

[0004]

For the improvement in the detailed-ized engine performance of the further aligner, applying this immersion method to a semiconductor device detailed-ized process is also proposed (for example, patent reference 1 reference.), and the method (for example, the patent reference 2 and 3 reference.) which dips the whole substrate into a cistern with the last side of projection optics, and the so-called local philharmonic method (for example, patent reference 4 reference) which pours a liquid only to the space inserted into projection optics and a substrate are proposed.

[0005]

Here, the aligner of the method which dips the whole substrate into a cistern with the last side of projection optics is explained.

[0006]

Drawing 8 is the schematic diagram of the conventional immersion type aligner 800. The reticle 820 to which the circuit pattern is written is illuminated by the illumination system 810 with the light from the non-illustrated light source. An illumination system 810 is for operating the light from the light source orthopedically and considering as uniform intensity distribution. It is reduced by projection optics 830 and the pattern of a reticle 820 is projected on a wafer 840. Immersion liquid 860 is filled between projection optics 830 and a wafer 840. In order to hold immersion liquid 860, it is arranged so that the endocyst of the immersion liquid maintenance container 870 may be carried out in a wafer 840 and the wafer stage 850. Immersion liquid is supplied and collected by the maintenance container 870. In case it crosses all over wafer 840 and exposes, it has composition performed by moving immersion liquid maintenance container 870 the very thing. Moreover, the exchange approach of a wafer inserts the arm for wafer conveyance in the immersion liquid maintenance container 870, and collects and supplies a wafer, or lowers the immersion liquid maintenance container 870 caudad in drawing 8, from wafer 840 rear face, can push up a wafer 840 by a pin etc., and can perform it on the arm for wafer conveyance by delivery.

[Patent reference 1] U.S. Pat. No. 5121256 specification

[Patent reference 2] The 0023231st specification of the Europe patent application public presentation

[Patent reference 3] JP,06-124873,A

[Patent reference 4] International public presentation/[99th] No. 49504 pamphlet

[Nonpatent literature 1] D.W.Pohl,W Denk&M.Lanz,Appl.Phys.Lett.44652(1984)

[Description of the Invention]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

[0007]

However, in the immersion type aligner of the method which dips the whole substrate into a cistern with the last side of projection optics, since it is immersed in a liquid in the whole wafer, while the liquid had adhered to the rear face of a wafer, it will move in the inside of an aligner, consequently a liquid will be dispersed in an aligner, and it will become the cause which causes generating of the rust of a metal structure etc.

[0008]

Moreover, also in the immersion type aligner of a local philharmonic method, since a liquid touches a wafer edge in the case of circumference exposure of a wafer, possibility that a liquid will turn to a wafer rear face is high, and the same problem may occur.

[0009]

Then, the instantiation-purpose of this invention is to offer the aligner which made it possible to reduce that a liquid remains in a wafer rear face.

[Means for Solving the Problem]

[0010]

In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, the aligner as one side face of this invention In the aligner which is equipped with the projection optics which projects the pattern of a reticle on a substrate, and exposes said substrate through the liquid between said projection optics and said substrates the chuck for holding said substrate, the front face of said substrate, and abbreviation -- it has the front face of the same height, and has the liquid attaching part which holds said liquid with this substrate, and hydrophobicity of the side attachment wall by the side of said chuck of said liquid attaching part is characterized by being higher than the surrounding hydrophobicity of this side attachment wall of said liquid attaching part.

[0011]

The further purpose of this invention or the other descriptions will be hereafter clarified by the desirable example explained with reference to an attached drawing.

[Effect of the Invention]

[0012]

Before, a powerful immersion type aligner can be offered.

[Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention]

[0013]

Below, based on the drawing of attachment of the gestalt of operation of this invention, it explains at a detail.

[Example 1]

[0014]

The schematic diagram of the aligner of the example 1 of this invention is shown in drawing 1 .

[0015]

The reticle (mask) 20 as the original edition with which the pattern is drawn is illuminated by the illumination system 10 with the light from the non-illustrated light source. An illumination system 10 is for operating the light from the light source orthopedically and considering as uniform intensity distribution. It is reduced by projection optics 30 and the pattern of a reticle 20 is projected on the wafer 40 as a substrate. Immersion liquid 60 is filled by at least the part between projection optics 30 and a wafer 40.

[0016]

Although the conventional aligner 800 had the immersion liquid maintenance container 870, the aligner of this example does not have an immersion liquid maintenance container, but it is an

immersion type aligner of a local philharmonic method.

[0017]

In this example, in order to hold immersion liquid 60 on a wafer 40, the feed hopper of the immersion liquid feeder style 80 is prepared in the lower part of projection optics 30. Structure of a feeder style can be realized with two or more nozzles, a movable nozzle, or a ring-like nozzle. Two or more nozzle configurations were used in this example. By making a nozzle into plurality, the supply direction of immersion liquid is changeable according to the migration direction of a wafer 40. It becomes it is possible to hold immersion liquid by doing in this way on the inferior surface of tongue of projection optics 30 to compensate for migration by the wafer stage of a wafer, and possible to supply and hold immersion liquid without impurity mixing between a projection optics inferior surface of tongue and the wafer side which should be exposed, and the good exposure image engine performance can be realized.

[0018]

The excessive immersion liquid which exposure was completed and came out from exposure area on the other hand moves outside from a wafer, and moves to the front face of a wafer, and the immersion liquid maintenance plate (liquid attaching part) 53 which has arranged the front face in the same height mostly. This immersion liquid maintenance plate 53 is for holding immersion liquid 60 on that front face with a wafer.

[0019]

Furthermore slit opening (52 of drawing 2) or two or more holes as recovery opening are arranged at the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53, and the immersion liquid 60 which has moved can be discharged from the slit opening 52 by carrying out the vacuum of them from maintenance plate 53 inferior surface of tongue. here -- drawing 2 -- the wafer 40 of this example, and the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53 -- a reticle -- it is drawing seen clitteringly 20 side.

[0020]

However, possibility that the immersion liquid on the rear face of a wafer will turn from few clearances between a wafer 40 and the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53 remains only now.

[0021]

The mimetic diagram which expanded the wafer 40 of this example and the circumference of the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53 to drawing 5 was shown. Like drawing 5 , the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53 holds immersion liquid on the front face with the wafer. And few gaps 57 exist in the wafer 40 and the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53. The gap 57 is determined by the distortion when fixing the process tolerance of a wafer, the process tolerance of an immersion liquid maintenance plate, and a wafer by the wafer chuck of a wafer stage etc. The part which a gap opens most among the gap is the wafer notch section.

[0022]

In this example, the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53 was processed so that the gap might be made in the wafer notch section and a 2mm gap might be made on the outskirts of a wafer of 5mm and others.

[0023]

What performed electroless deposition to stainless steel, aluminum, and a casting was prepared for the quality of the material of the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53. Each contact angle is 55 degrees in respect of non-electrolyzed KN plating 70 degrees with aluminum 70 degrees in stainless steel.

[0024]

Non-dense water treatment higher than the hydrophobicity of a wafer edge part was performed to wall surface 56a by the side of the chuck 59 of the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53 to it. In this example, the contact angle of the water used what shows 160 degrees using the fluorine coat. On the other hand, the contact angle over the water of a silicon wafer is so small that it is pure, and it is less than 10 degrees in the condition immediately after performing RCA washing and UV/O3 washing. However, in practice, in case a wafer is exposed, it passes along the resist spreading process, and although the contact angle of the water of a resist side changes a lot with a process and a resist ingredient, it is in the range of 10 times more than 100 from dozens of times.

[0025]

In addition, when the 56a sections of drawing 5 are the stainless steel side where a contact angle is comparatively small, an aluminum side, and KN plating side, immersion liquid will turn to a wafer rear face. Although the immersion liquid with which this phenomenon has advanced from the wafer 40 side will go to the clearance 57 between a chuck 59 and the maintenance plate 53, or maintenance plate 53 front face after coming to a wafer edge Since the chuck 59, the contact angle in the clearance 57 between the maintenance plates 53, and the contact angle in maintenance plate 53 front face are almost the same when non-dense water treatment is not performed to wall surface 56a, it is thought that it happens in order for immersion liquid to advance also into the clearance 57 between a chuck 59 and the maintenance plate 53.

[0026]

On the other hand, immersion liquid was not observed, even if it took up the wafer to wall surface 56a of stainless steel, aluminum, and the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53 manufactured by KN plating and checked the rear face to it like this example, after developing immersion liquid to a wafer side, when the fluorine coat was given so that a contact angle might become large. Since the contact angle in maintenance plate 53 front face of this phenomenon is smaller than a chuck 59 and the contact angle in the clearance 57 between the maintenance plates 53, That is, since the hydrophobicity of maintenance plate 53 front face is lower than the hydrophobicity of the clearance 57 between a chuck 59 and the maintenance plate 53, after the immersion liquid which has run from the wafer 40 side comes to a wafer edge, it is thought that it happens in order for immersion liquid to advance with the priority to the direction of maintenance plate 53 front face.

[0027]

Thus, it is making hydrophobicity near [by the side of the chuck 59 of the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53] the wall surface higher than the circumference in this example. Without writing giving distribution to the hydrophobicity of the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53, and making immersion liquid advance into this clearance 57, it changed into the condition that it can mediate by the maintenance plate 53 and chuck 59, and was able to prevent turning around immersion liquid to a wafer rear face.

[0028]

Furthermore, when non-dense water treatment of the wall surface 56b of the chuck 59 of drawing 5 was carried out, even if it extended this gap to about 6mm, immersion liquid turned to the wafer rear face, and was not full. In addition, in order to make hydrophobicity of wall surface 56b high, resin coats, such as a fluorine coat and a polyimide coat, may be given to the front face, and surface roughness may be adjusted by preparing the concavo-convex fine structure in the front face. Furthermore, it is good also as using big aluminum (contact angle: 70 degrees), ceramic porosity (contact angle: 130 degrees), etc. of a contact angle as an ingredient of the wafer chuck 59.

[0029]

In addition, in the above example, wall surface 56a of the liquid maintenance plate 53 can also acquire the effectiveness same also as performing the processing only to the part near the wafer 40 of those wall surfaces, although wall surface 56b by the side of the maintenance plate 53 of a chuck 59 also performed processing to which hydrophobicity becomes high in all those fields as this example.

[0030]

As mentioned above, in this example, the immersion type aligner which reduced that immersion liquid turned to a wafer rear face was realizable.

[Example 2]

[0031]

This example shows the configuration whose improvement is attained in the recovery capacity of immersion liquid rather than the aligner of an example 1. The schematic diagram was shown in drawing 3 . In addition, in drawing 3 , the same number was given to the same member as drawing 1 .

[0032]

In order for current and an aligner to carry out improvement in a process throughput, the approach of gathering the speed of a wafer stage may be taken, and the speed at that time is very as high-speed as about 100 mm/sec. Moreover, in reversing the wafer migration direction at a wafer edge, very big acceleration arises.

[0033]

When an immersion type aligner performs such actuation, immersion liquid makes it disperse from a wafer, it is made to adhere to the circumference environment in an aligner, and it is possible to cause problems, such as rust generating.

[0034]

In this example, also when a wafer drive is performed with a high speed and high acceleration, the approach that recovery of the immersion liquid on a wafer can be ensured is proposed.

[0035]

The same configuration as an example 1 performs supply of immersion liquid. In the recovery approach of immersion liquid, the slit opening 52 is formed in the immersion liquid maintenance plate 53 like the above-mentioned example 1, and the immersion liquid recovery arm (immersion liquid recovery device) 65 is arranged in it and the location which counters. The quality of the material of the head of the immersion liquid recovery arm 65 has the most desirable porous material of a sponge configuration, and the structure with a slit configuration is also possible. The porosity of high density polyethylene was used in this example. Piping connectable with bar queue nonuniformity in was connected to the field with this porous material, and it considered as the configuration which can suck in immersion liquid 60. From a wafer side, to a projection optics 30 side, a fixed distance is detached and this immersion liquid recovery arm 65 is arranged. Moreover, this immersion liquid recovery arm 65 is movable to a wafer.

[0036]

In addition, since a wafer side moves in practice, to projection optics 30, it is a quiescent state. However, the arrow head indicated as if the immersion recovery arm 65 was moving so that intelligibly [the relative position of the immersion liquid recovery arm 65 and the slit opening 52]. If it explains using the coordinates X and Y described in drawing 4, a wafer 40 will move in the direction of X most near a wafer core. And in the direction of Y, only the part of the magnitude of the circuit pattern size imprinted on a wafer carries out step migration. If it is what the migration condition of a wafer mentioned above, an immersion liquid recovery arm will move only in the direction of Y relatively to a wafer in drawing 4.

[0037]

For example, when the resist and resist top antireflection film with which a wafer moves to the right from the left, immersion liquid of the time of cutting back the migration direction by the wafer end face increases in number in a wafer end face, and it leaves immersion liquid to immersion liquid maintenance Itabe most are hydrophobicity, immersion liquid will become ball-like, and will separate and fly depending on [plate / a wafer or / immersion liquid maintenance] hydrophobic extent and wafer stage passing speed. The immersion liquid recovery arm 65 collects the immersion liquid which flies. When there is no stage passing speed early, so that immersion liquid is dispersed, or when the hydrophobicity of the immersion liquid contact surface is low, the slit opening 52 of the same immersion liquid maintenance plate 53 can recover immersion liquid enough as it is indicated by the example 1.

[0038]

Furthermore, also in the combination of the resist which has hydrophobicity very much or a resist top antireflection-film agent, and a high-speed wafer stage, two arrangement of the slit for recovery or two or more holes has been arranged to concentric circular to wafer arrangement at this example so that immersion liquid may not be sprinkled on the outskirts.

[0039]

The wafer which made the surface state which has hydrophobicity most and carried out the Teflon (trademark) coat by the configuration of this example was used. They were 110 contact angles or more of the water of this wafer. It was made to move by 1000 mm/sec, and dash a stage, it was made to stop, and the wafer stage rate was able to disperse immersion liquid, and was able to try immersion liquid recovery, and abbreviation whole-quantity recovery was able to be carried out to the sponge made from high density polyethylene and the slit for recovery which have been arranged at the tip of an immersion recovery arm.

[0040]

As mentioned above, a hydrophobic high fluorine system resist top antireflection-film agent is used

for a wafer, and even if it is the case where a wafer stage is made to drive at the drive rate beyond the present condition, the immersion liquid on a wafer is recoverable according to the immersion type aligner of this example, to abbreviation authenticity.

[Example 3]

[0041]

Next, the example of the manufacture approach of a device of having used the above-mentioned aligner is explained.

[0042]

Drawing 6 shows the manufacture flow of a semiconductor device (semiconductor chips, such as IC and LSI, a liquid crystal panel, and CCD). The circuit design of a semiconductor device is performed at step 1 (circuit design). At step 2 (mask manufacture), the mask (reticle) in which the designed circuit pattern was formed is manufactured. On the other hand, at step 3 (wafer manufacture), a wafer is manufactured using ingredients, such as silicon. Step 4 (wafer process) is called a last process, and forms an actual circuit on a wafer with a lithography technique using the mask and wafer which carried out [above-mentioned] preparation. The following step 5 (assembly) is called a back process, is a process chip-sized using the wafer twisted and created step 4, and includes processes, such as an assembly process (dicing, bonding) and a packaging process (chip enclosure). At step 6 (inspection), the check test of the semiconductor device created at step 5 of operation, an endurance test, etc. are inspected. A semiconductor device is completed through such a process and this is shipped (step 7).

[0043]

Drawing 7 shows the detailed flow of the above-mentioned wafer process. The front face of a wafer is oxidized at step 11 (oxidation). At step 12, an insulator layer is formed on the surface of a wafer. At step 13 (electrode formation), an electrode is formed by vacuum evaporation on a wafer. Ion is driven into a wafer at step 14 (ion implantation). A resist (sensitized material) is applied to a wafer at step 15 (resist processing). In step 16 (exposure), a wafer is exposed by the image of the circuit pattern of a mask with the above-mentioned aligner. The exposed wafer is developed at step 17 (development). Parts other than the developed resist are shaved off at step 18 (etching). The resist which etching could be managed with step 19 (resist exfoliation), and became unnecessary is removed. A circuit pattern is formed on a wafer by carrying out by repeating these steps.

[0044]

If the manufacture approach of this example is used, it will become possible to manufacture the difficult device of a high degree of integration conventionally.

[0045]

As mentioned above, although the desirable example of this invention was explained, this invention is not limited to these examples, but deformation and modification various by within the limits of the summary are possible for it.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0046]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing for explaining an example 1.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing for explaining an example 1.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing for explaining an example 2.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing for explaining an example 2.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the hydrophobic part blanket-like voice in an immersion liquid maintenance field.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing showing the manufacture flow of a device.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing showing the wafer process of drawing 6 .

[Drawing 8] It is drawing for explaining the example of a comparison.

[Description of Notations]

[0047]

20 Reticle

40 Wafer

30 Projection Optics

50 Wafer Stage

59 Wafer Chuck
60 Immersion Liquid
870 Immersion Liquid Maintenance Container
80 Immersion Liquid Feed Hopper
52 Immersion Liquid Recovery Opening
53 Immersion Liquid Maintenance Plate
56 Non-dense Water Treatment Side
65 Immersion Liquid Recovery Arm

[Translation done.]

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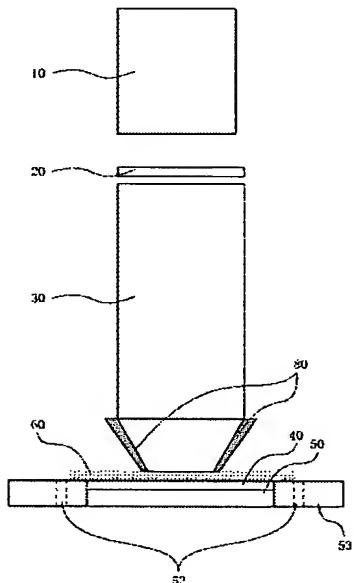
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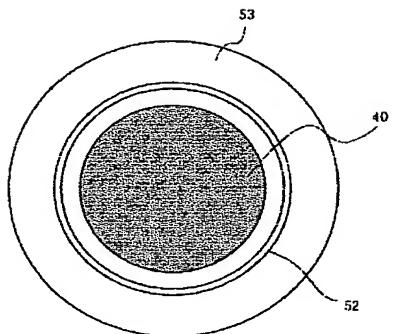
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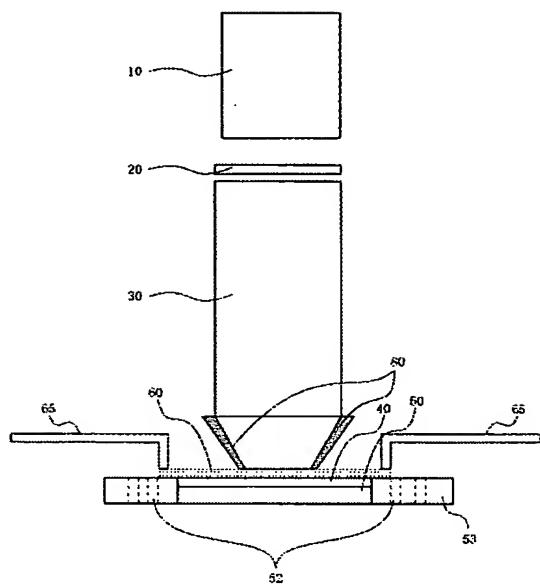
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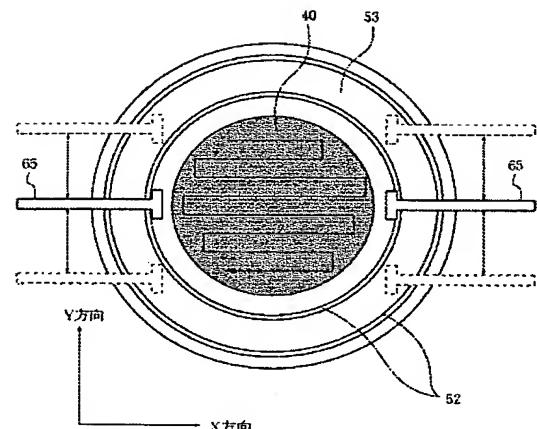
[Drawing 1]**[Drawing 2]**



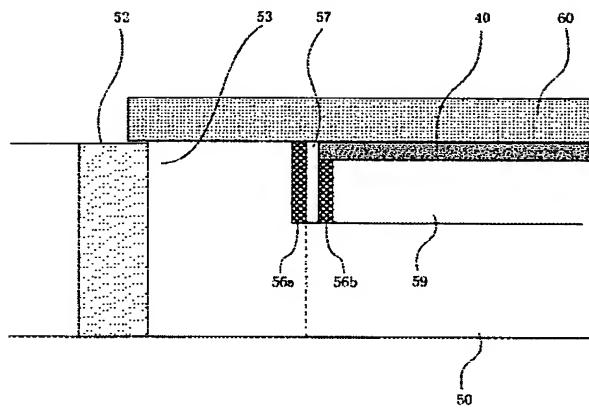
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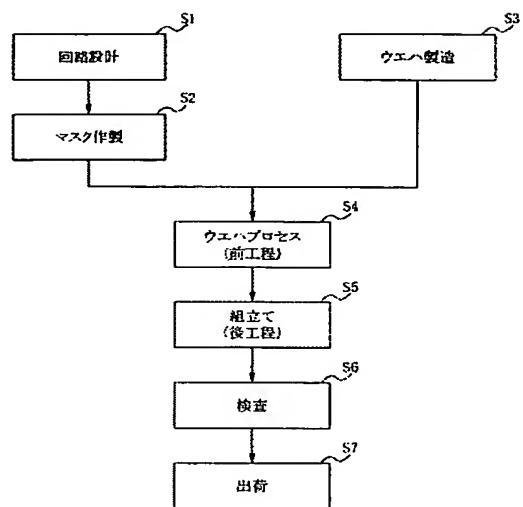
[Drawing 4]



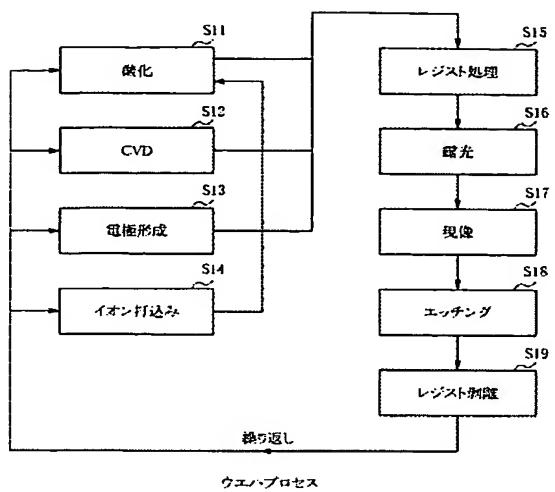
[Drawing 5]



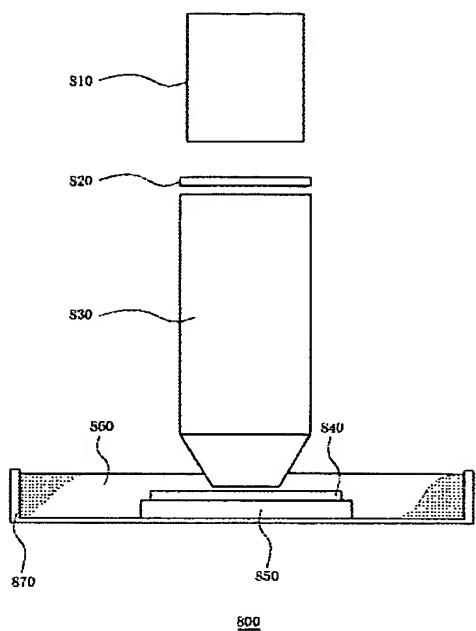
[Drawing 6]



[Drawing 7]



[Drawing 8]



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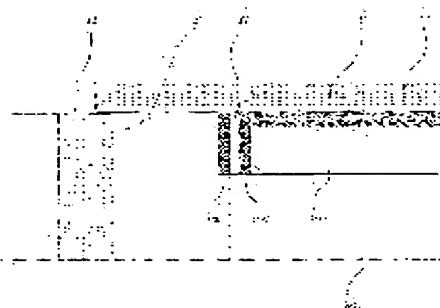
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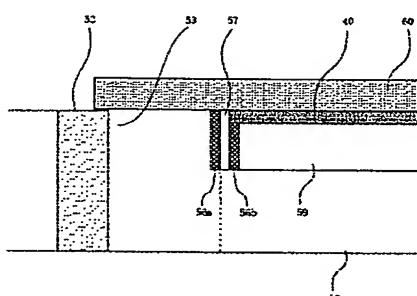
(54)【発明の名称】液浸式露光装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 ウエハ裏面に液体が残ることを低減することを可能とした露光装置を提供すること。

【解決手段】 レチクルのパターンを基板に投影する投影光学系を備え、前記投影光学系と前記基板との間の液体を介して、前記基板を露光する露光装置において、前記基板を保持するためのチャックと、前記基板の表面と略同じ高さの表面を持ち、該基板と共に前記液体を保持する液体保持部と、を有し、前記液体保持部の前記チャック側の側壁の疎水性は、前記液体保持部の該側壁の周辺の疎水性よりも高いことを特徴とする構成とした。

【選択図】 図5



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】

レチクルのパターンを基板に投影する投影光学系を備え、前記投影光学系と前記基板との間の液体を介して、前記基板を露光する露光装置において、

前記基板を保持するためのチャックと、

前記基板の表面と略同じ高さの表面を持ち、該基板と共に前記液体を保持する液体保持部と、を有し、

前記液体保持部の前記チャック側の側壁の疎水性は、前記液体保持部の該側壁の周辺の疎水性よりも高いことを特徴とする露光装置。

【請求項 2】

レチクルのパターンを基板に投影する投影光学系を備え、前記投影光学系と前記基板との間の液体を介して、前記基板を露光する露光装置において、

前記基板を保持するためのチャックと、

前記基板の表面と略同じ高さの表面を持ち、該基板と共に前記液体を保持する液体保持部と、を有し、

前記液体保持部の前記チャック側の側壁の疎水性は、前記基板の表面の疎水性よりも高いことを特徴とする露光装置。

【請求項 3】

前記チャックの側壁の疎水性は、前記基板の表面の疎水性よりも高いことを特徴とする請求項 1 又は 2 記載の露光装置。

【請求項 4】

前記チャックの材料の疎水性は、前記基板の表面の疎水性よりも高いことを特徴とする請求項 3 記載の露光装置。

【請求項 5】

レチクルのパターンを基板に投影する投影光学系を備え、前記投影光学系と前記基板との間の液体を介して、前記基板を露光する露光装置において、

前記投影光学系と前記基板との間の前記液体を、前記基板側から回収する回収口を有することを特徴とする露光装置。

【請求項 6】

前記基板の表面と略同じ高さの表面を持ち、該基板と共に前記液体を保持するための液体保持部と、を有し、

前記回収口は、前記保持部に配置されていることを特徴とする請求項 5 記載の露光装置。

【請求項 7】

前記回収口は、前記基板を保持するチャックの周辺に配置されていることを特徴とする請求項 5 記載の露光装置。

【請求項 8】

前記投影光学系側から前記投影光学系と前記基板との間へ前記液体を供給する供給口を有することを特徴とする請求項 5 記載の露光装置。

【請求項 9】

請求項 1 ~ 8 のいずれか一項記載の露光装置を用いて基板を露光する段階と、該露光された基板を現像する段階と、を有することを特徴とするデバイス製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【技術分野】

【0 0 0 1】

本発明は、一般に、露光装置に関するものであり、特に、ウエハやガラスプレート等の基板を投影光学系と基板との間の液体を介して回路パターンで露光するための液浸式露光装置に関するものである。

【背景技術】

【0 0 0 2】

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従来は、露光装置の微細化性能向上のためには、その露光装置の使用する露光光の波長の短波長化で対応してきた。その結果、g線、i線、エキシマレーザーへと使用する光源が推移してきた。また、より高解像度を達成させるために投影光学系の高NA化も図られてきた。

【 0 0 0 3 】

一方、光学式顕微鏡の解像力を向上される技術のひとつに、対物レンズと観察試料間に高屈折率液体を充填する液浸法がある（例えば、非特許文献1参照。）。

【 0 0 0 4 】

更なる露光装置の微細化性能向上のため、この液浸法を半導体素子微細化プロセスに応用することも提案されており（例えば、特許文献1参照。）、投影光学系の最終面と共に 10 基板の全体を液槽の中に浸す方式（例えば、特許文献2及び3参照。）や、投影光学系と基板に挟まれた空間だけに液体を流す所謂ローカルフィル方式（例えば、特許文献4参照）が提案されている。

【 0 0 0 5 】

ここで、投影光学系の最終面と共に基板の全体を液槽の中に浸す方式の露光装置について説明する。

【 0 0 0 6 】

図8は、従来の液浸式露光装置800の概略図である。回路パターンの書かれているレチクル820は、照明系810によって、不図示の光源からの光で照明される。照明系810は、光源からの光を整形し、均一な強度分布とするためのものである。レチクル820のパターンは投影光学系830で縮小され、ウエハ840に投影される。投影光学系830とウエハ840の間には液浸液860が満たされている。液浸液860を保持するために液浸液保持容器870がウエハ840、ウエハステージ850を内包されるように配置されている。液浸液は保持容器870に供給、回収されている。ウエハ840全面に渡り露光する際には、液浸液保持容器870自体を移動させて行う構成になっている。また、ウエハの交換方法は、ウエハ搬送用アームを液浸液保持容器870に挿入してウエハを回収、供給するか、液浸液保持容器870を図8において、下方に下げて、ウエハ840をウエハ840裏面よりピン等で押し上げて、ウエハ搬送用アームに引渡しで行うことが出来る。

【特許文献1】米国特許第5121256号明細書

【特許文献2】欧州特許出願公開第0023231明細書

【特許文献3】特開平06-124873号公報

【特許文献4】国際公開第99/49504号パンフレット

【非特許文献1】D. W. Pohl, W. Denk & M. Lanz, Appl. Phys. Lett. 44 652 (1984)

【発明の開示】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

【 0 0 0 7 】

しかしながら、投影光学系の最終面と共に基板の全体を液槽の中に浸す方式の液浸式露光装置ではウエハ全体が液体に浸漬されることから、ウエハの裏面に液体が付着したまま露光装置内を移動することとなり、その結果、露光装置内に液体を飛散させてしまい、金属構成物のサビ等の発生を引き起こす原因となってしまう。

【 0 0 0 8 】

また、ローカルフィル方式の液浸式露光装置においても、ウエハの周辺露光の際にはウエハエッジに液体が接するため、液体がウエハ裏面に回り込む可能性が高く、同様の問題が発生し得る。

【 0 0 0 9 】

そこで、本発明の例示的な目的は、ウエハ裏面に液体が残ることを低減することを可能とした露光装置を提供することにある。

【課題を解決するための手段】

【0010】

上記目的を達成するために、本発明の一側面としての露光装置は、レチクルのパターンを基板に投影する投影光学系を備え、前記投影光学系と前記基板との間の液体を介して、前記基板を露光する露光装置において、前記基板を保持するためのチャックと、前記基板の表面と略同じ高さの表面を持ち、該基板と共に前記液体を保持する液体保持部と、を有し、前記液体保持部の前記チャック側の側壁の疎水性は、前記液体保持部の該側壁の周辺の疎水性よりも高いことを特徴とする。

【0011】

本発明の更なる目的又はその他の特徴は、以下、添付の図面を参照して説明される好ましい実施例等によって明らかにされるであろう。

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【発明の効果】

【0012】

従来よりも、性能の良い液浸式露光装置を提供することができる。

【発明を実施するための最良の形態】

【0013】

以下に、本発明の実施の形態を添付の図面に基づいて詳細に説明する。

【実施例1】

【0014】

図1に本発明の実施例1の露光装置の概略図を示す。

【0015】

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パターンの描かれている原版としてのレチクル(マスク)20は、照明系10によって、不図示の光源からの光で照明される。照明系10は、光源からの光を整形し、均一な強度分布とするためのものである。レチクル20のパターンは投影光学系30で縮小され、基板としてのウエハ40に投影される。投影光学系30とウエハ40の間の少なくとも一部分には液浸液60が満たされている。

【0016】

従来の露光装置800は、液浸液保持容器870を有していたが、本実施例の露光装置は液浸液保持容器を有しておらず、ローカルフィル方式の液浸式露光装置である。

【0017】

本実施例では、液浸液60をウエハ40上に保持するために投影光学系30の下部に液浸液供給機構80の供給口を設けている。供給機構の構造は複数のノズル、可動式ノズル、またはリング状のノズルで実現することが可能である。本実施例では複数のノズル構成を用いた。ノズルを複数にすることで、ウエハ40の移動方向に合わせて、液浸液の供給方向を変えることが出来る。このようにすることで、投影光学系30の下面で液浸液をウエハのウエハステージによる移動に合わせて保持することが可能であり、また、投影光学系下面と露光すべきウエハ面との間に不純物混入の無い液浸液を供給、保持することが可能となり、良好な露光像性能を実現することが出来る。

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【0018】

一方、露光が終了し露光エリアから出た余分な液浸液はウエハから外側に移動し、ウエハの表面とほぼ同一高さにその表面を配置した液浸液保持板(液体保持部)53に移動する。この液浸液保持板53は、ウエハと共にその表面で液浸液60を保持するためのものである。

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【0019】

さらに液浸液保持板53には回収口としてのスリット口(図2の52)または複数の穴が配置され、それらを保持板53下面よりバキュームすることで、移動してきた液浸液60をスリット口52より排出することが出来る。ここで、図2は、本実施例のウエハ40と液浸液保持板53をレチクル20側から見た図である。

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【0020】

しかし、これだけではウエハ40と液浸液保持板53の僅かな隙間よりウエハ裏面への液浸液が回り込む可能性が残っている。

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【0021】

図5に本実施例のウエハ40と液浸液保持板53の周辺を拡大した模式図を示した。図5のように、液浸液保持板53はウエハと共にその表面で液浸液を保持している。そして、ウエハ40と液浸液保持板53には僅かな間隙57が存在している。その間隙57はウエハの加工精度と液浸液保持板の加工精度、及び、ウエハをウエハステージのウエハチャックで固定したときの歪み等で決定される。その間隙のうち、最も間隙の開く箇所はウエハノッチ部である。

【0022】

本実施例では、その間隙がウエハノッチ部で5mm、その他のウエハ周辺で2mmの間隙が出来るように液浸液保持板53を加工した。

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【0023】

液浸液保持板53の材質にはステンレス、アルミ、鋳物に無電解メッキを施したもの用意した。それぞれの接触角はステンレスで70度、アルミで70度、無電解KNメッキ面で55度である。

【0024】

それに対して、液浸液保持板53のチャック59側の壁面56aに、ウエハエッジ部分の疎水性よりも高い疎水処理を施した。本実施例ではフッ素コートを用い、その水の接触角は160度を示すものを用いた。一方、シリコンウエハの水に対する接触角は清浄なほど小さく、RCA洗浄やUV/O3洗浄を施した直後の状態では10度未満である。しかし、実際は、ウエハを露光する際にはレジスト塗布工程を通っており、レジスト面の水の接触角はプロセス、レジスト材料で大きく変わるが数十度から百数十度の範囲にある。

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【0025】

なお、図5の56a部が、比較的接触角の小さい、ステンレス面、アルミ面、KNメッキ面である場合、ウエハ裏面に液浸液が回り込んでしまう。この現象は、ウエハ40側から進行して来た液浸液は、ウエハ端に来た後、チャック59と保持板53の隙間57又は保持板53表面へと進むこととなるが、壁面56aに疎水処理を施さなかった場合には、チャック59と保持板53の隙間57における接触角と保持板53表面における接触角とがほぼ同じであるため、チャック59と保持板53の隙間57の方にも、液浸液が進入するようになるため起こると考えられる。

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【0026】

これに対して、本実施例のように、ステンレス、アルミ、KNメッキで製作した液浸液保持板53の壁面56aに、接触角が大きくなるようにフッ素コートを施すと、ウエハ面に液浸液を展開した後に、ウエハを取り上げ、裏面を確認しても液浸液が観測されなかった。この現象は、保持板53表面における接触角の方がチャック59と保持板53の隙間57における接触角よりも小さいため、即ち、保持板53表面の疎水性の方がチャック59と保持板53の隙間57の疎水性よりも低いため、ウエハ40側から進行して来た液浸液がウエハ端に来た後、保持板53表面の方に優先的に液浸液が進入するようになるため起こると考えられる。

【0027】

このように、本実施例においては、液浸液保持板53のチャック59側の壁面近傍の疎水性をその周辺よりも高くすることで、液浸液保持板53の疎水性に分布を持たせることとしたため、液浸液を該隙間57に進入させることなく、その保持板53とチャック59とで橋渡しできる状態に出来、ウエハ裏面に液浸液を回り込むことを阻止することが出来た。

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【0028】

更に、図5のチャック59の壁面56bを疎水処理しておくと、該隙間を約6mmまで広げても液浸液がウエハ裏面に回りこむことが無かった。なお、壁面56bの疎水性を高くするには、その表面にフッ素コートやポリイミドコート等の樹脂コートを施しても良いし、その表面に凹凸の微細構造を設けることにより表面荒さを調整しても良い。さらに、ウエハチャック59の材料として接触角の大きなアルミ（接触角：70°）やセラミック

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多孔質（接触角：130°）等を用いることとしても良い。

【0029】

なお、以上の実施例では、液体保持板53の壁面56aも、チャック59の保持板53側の壁面56bも、その全ての面に疎水性が高くなるような加工を施したが、それらの壁面のウエハ40に近い部分のみにその加工を施すこととしても、本実施例と同様の効果を得ることができる。

【0030】

以上、本実施例では、ウエハ裏面に液浸液が回り込むことを低減した液浸式露光装置を実現することが出来た。

【実施例2】

【0031】

本実施例では、実施例1の露光装置よりも、液浸液の回収能力を向上が可能となる構成を示す。その概略図を図3に示した。なお、図3において、図1と同様の部材には同じ番号を付した。

【0032】

現在、露光装置のプロセスループト向上させるために、ウエハステージのスピードを上げる方法が取られる場合があり、その時のスピードは約100mm/secと非常に高速である。また、ウエハ端でウエハ移動方向を反転させる場合には、非常に大きな加速度が生じる。

【0033】

そのような動作を液浸式露光装置で行った場合には、ウエハから液浸液の飛散させ、露光装置内の周辺環境に付着させ、サビ発生等の問題を引き起こすことが考えられる。

【0034】

本実施例においては、ウエハ駆動を高速、高加速度で行った場合にも、ウエハ上の液浸液の回収を確実に行える方法を提案する。

【0035】

液浸液の供給は実施例1と同じ構成により行なう。液浸液の回収方法において、上記実施例1と同様に液浸液保持板53にスリット口52を設け、それと対向する位置に液浸液回収アーム（液浸液回収機構）65を配置する。液浸液回収アーム65のヘッドの材質はスポンジ形状の多孔質材料が最も好ましく、スリット形状を有した構造物でも可能である。本実施例では高密度ポリエチレンの多孔質を用いた。この多孔質材料のある面にバーキュームラインと接続できる配管を接続し、液浸液60を吸い込めるような構成とした。この液浸液回収アーム65をウエハ面より投影光学系30側に一定の距離を離して配置する。また、この液浸液回収アーム65はウエハに対して移動することが出来る。

【0036】

なお、実際はウエハ側が移動するので、投影光学系30に対しては静止状態である。しかし、液浸液回収アーム65とスリット口52との相対位置が分かりやすいように、液浸回収アーム65が移動しているかのように矢印で記載した。図4に記した座標X、Yを用いて説明すると、ウエハ40はウエハ中心付近でX方向に最も移動する。そして、Y方向にはウエハ上に転写される回路パターンサイズの大きさの分だけステップ移動する。ウエハ40の移動状態が前述したようなものであれば、液浸液回収アームは図4中でY方向にのみウエハに対して相対的に移動する。

【0037】

例えばウエハが左から右に移動して、ウエハ端面で移動方向を切り返したときが最も液浸液がウエハ端面で多くなり、液浸液保持板部に液浸液を取り残していく、レジストやレジスト上反射防止膜が疎水性である場合、液浸液は玉状になって、疎水性程度とウエハステージ移動速度によってはウエハまたは液浸液保持板より離れて飛んでしまう。その飛んでくる液浸液を回収するのが、液浸液回収アーム65である。液浸液を離散させるほどステージ移動速度が早くない場合や液浸液接触面の疎水性が低い場合には、実施例1に記載されているのと同様の液浸液保持板53のスリット口52で十分、液浸液を回収す

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ることが出来る。

【0038】

さらに本実施例では非常に疎水性のあるレジスト、またはレジスト上反射防止膜剤と高速ウエハステージの組み合わせでも、液浸液を周辺に撒き散らさないように回収用スリット、または複数の孔の配置をウエハ配置に対して同心円状に2箇所配置した。

【0039】

本実施例の構成によって、最も疎水性のある表面状態としテフロン（登録商標）コートしたウエハを用いた。このウエハの水の接触角110度以上であった。ウエハステージ速度は1000mm/secで移動させ、ステージを突き当て停止させ液浸液を飛散させ、液浸液回収を試み、液浸回収アーム先端に配置した高密度ポリエチレン製スポンジと回収用スリットで略全量回収することが出来た。

【0040】

以上、本実施例の液浸式露光装置によれば、疎水性の高いフッ素系レジスト上反射防止膜剤をウエハに用い、現状以上の駆動速度でウエハステージを駆動させた場合であっても、ウエハ上の液浸液の回収を略確実に行うことができる。

【実施例3】

【0041】

次に、前述の露光装置を利用したデバイスの製造方法の実施例を説明する。

【0042】

図6は半導体装置（ICやLSI等の半導体チップ、液晶パネルやCCD）の製造フローを示す。ステップ1（回路設計）では半導体装置の回路設計を行なう。ステップ2（マスク製作）では設計した回路パターンを形成したマスク（レチクル）を製作する。一方、ステップ3（ウエハ製造）ではシリコン等の材料を用いてウエハを製造する。ステップ4（ウエハプロセス）は前工程と呼ばれ、上記用意したマスクとウエハとを用いて、リソグラフィー技術によってウエハ上に実際の回路を形成する。次のステップ5（組み立て）は後工程と呼ばれ、ステップ4によって作成されたウエハを用いてチップ化する工程であり、アッセンブリ工程（ダイシング、ボンディング）、パッケージング工程（チップ封入）等の工程を含む。ステップ6（検査）ではステップ5で作成された半導体装置の動作確認テスト、耐久性テスト等の検査を行なう。こうした工程を経て半導体装置が完成し、これが出荷（ステップ7）される。

【0043】

図7は上記ウエハプロセスの詳細なフローを示す。ステップ11（酸化）ではウエハの表面を酸化させる。ステップ12ではウエハの表面に絶縁膜を形成する。ステップ13（電極形成）ではウエハ上に電極を蒸着によって形成する。ステップ14（イオン打ち込み）ではウエハにイオンを打ち込む。ステップ15（レジスト処理）ではウエハにレジスト（感材）を塗布する。ステップ16（露光）では前述の露光装置によってマスクの回路パターンの像でウエハを露光する。ステップ17（現像）では露光したウエハを現像する。ステップ18（エッティング）では現像したレジスト以外の部分を削り取る。ステップ19（レジスト剥離）ではエッティングが済んで不要となったレジストを取り除く。これらステップを繰り返し行なうことによりウエハ上に回路パターンが形成される。

【0044】

本実施例の製造方法を用いれば、従来は難しかった高集積度のデバイスを製造することが可能になる。

【0045】

以上、本発明の好ましい実施例について説明したが、本発明はこれらの実施例に限定されず、その要旨の範囲内で種々の変形及び変更が可能である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【0046】

【図1】実施例1を説明するための図である

【図2】実施例1を説明するための図である

【図 3】実施例 2 を説明するための図である

【図 4】実施例 2 を説明するための図である

【図 5】液浸液保持領域での疎水性分布状態を表す図である

【図 6】デバイスの製造フローを示す図である

【図 7】図 6 のウエハプロセスを示す図である

【図 8】比較例を説明するための図である

【符号の説明】

【0 0 4 7】

2 0 レチクル

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4 0 ウエハ

3 0 投影光学系

5 0 ウエハステージ

5 9 ウエハチャック

6 0 液浸液

8 7 0 液浸液保持容器

8 0 液浸液供給口

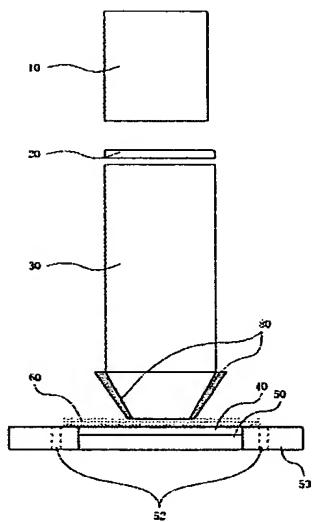
5 2 液浸液回収口

5 3 液浸液保持板

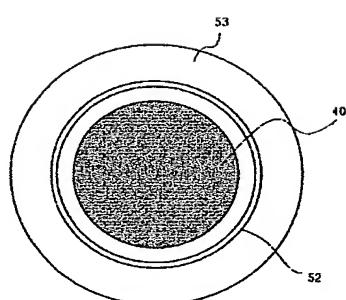
5 6 疎水処理面

6 5 液浸液回収アーム

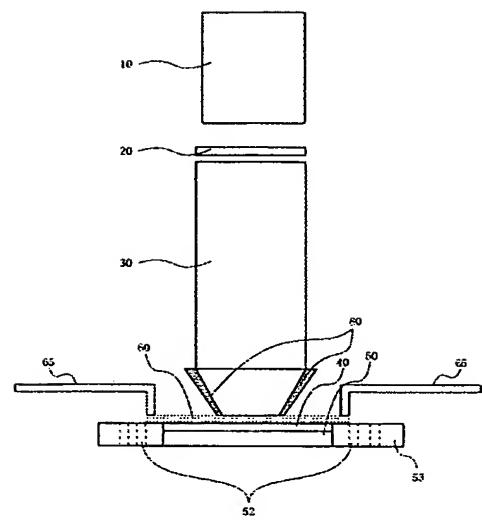
【図 1】



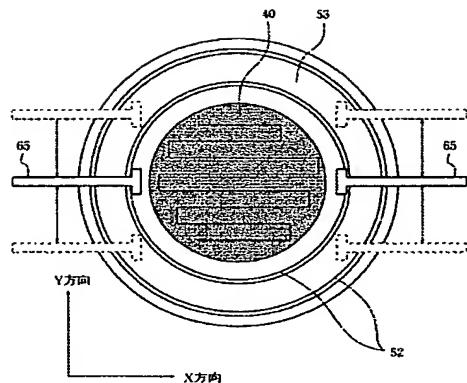
【図 2】



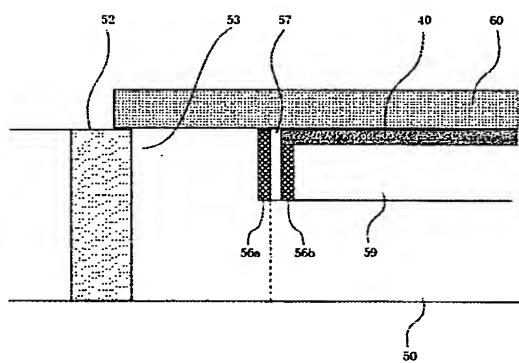
【 図 3 】



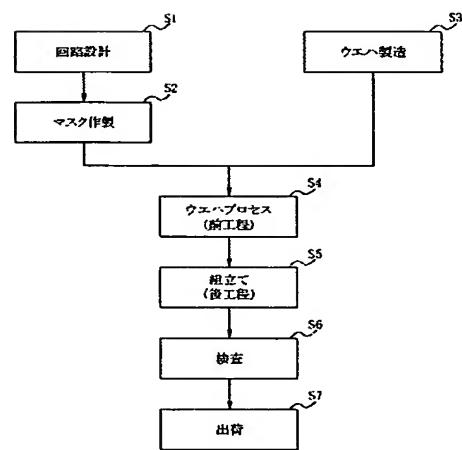
【 図 4 】



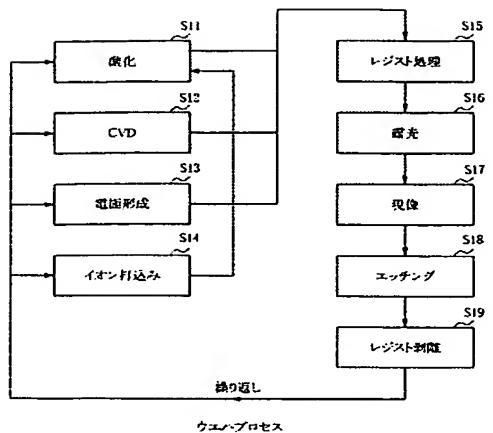
【 図 5 】



【 図 6 】



[図 7]



[図 8]

